

A ROOSEVELT PARK?

THE tragedy of Franklin D. Roosevelt's untimely passing robbed the British people of an occasion to which they had long looked forward. They had wanted to see this valiant soul whose breadth of vision has roused the free world in time to the dangers of a new, unspeakable tyranny; they had wanted to salute and cheer the great statesman who had never faltered in his plans for victory; they had wanted to demonstrate, unmistakably, their heartfelt gratitude to the great American who in their darkest hours had remained ever their true and understanding friend.

Alas, they can now do no more than cherish an immortal memory, honour his name so that throughout the years of British history yet to come the fame of Franklin Roosevelt will be evergreen in this country as well as in his own great land.

The C N welcomes the many suggestions now being made to honour President Roosevelt's memory because it is anxious that his mighty witness for democracy and freedom shall be for ever treasured by British youth. This illustrious American is part of our history, and his name ranks with the greatest names in our history. He had a sure place in our hearts throughout the long grim days of battle, and our commemoration must be worthy both of that affection and our undying gratitude.

WHAT Emerson said of Abraham Lincoln is true also of Franklin Roosevelt: "In four years—four years of battle days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting. There by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood an heroic figure in the centre of an heroic epoch."

How can such a man be adequately honoured among us? We can see to it that somewhere at the heart of Britain's capital there shall stand a statue of the great President, and where better than near the figure of that other great American President, Abraham Lincoln, which stands so nobly in the shadow of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, noblest reminders of our heritage and splendour in Church and State.

Franklin Roosevelt is now part of that heritage, and he shares, too, the high renown of Lincoln in the story of the championship

of the common peoples of the world. The one believed that all men were worthy of freedom, and the other saw that the rise of a so-called master race spelt captivity for the rest of mankind and must be resisted to the end.

OUR honouring of Roosevelt's memory must go much further—a statue, however inspired and inspiring, is not enough. The greatness of the man calls for greatness in commemoration. One splendid suggestion is that the new Heathrow airfield should be named Port Roosevelt. This new airport will soon be a gateway to the United States. From there it will be but a few hours' flying time to Franklin Roosevelt's own land, thus drawing even more closely the ties between the English-speaking peoples.

It was through Franklin Roosevelt's imaginative forethought that Britain was provided with planes in ever-increasing abundance during the early critical days of the war; and it was from these islands that thousands of American planes and airmen went forth with our own in the battle against the common enemy. Port Roosevelt would be an honour not only to the great President's memory but a salute to all young Americans who so gallantly pursued his vision of a world for free men.

But to honour Roosevelt even more intimately would be to name after him a precious corner of our own dear land. Let one of our proposed National Parks be Roosevelt Park, dedicated to his great name and to the perpetual enjoyment of free peoples. He cared deeply that the common bonds of speech, traditions, laws, and customs which bind our two peoples should be strengthened by the ordinary people on both sides of the Atlantic knowing each other better. Roosevelt Park might be associated, too, with a big scheme of cross-Atlantic travel for the youth of both lands, for an interchange of school pupils and college students.

BUT, whatever the ways in which we honour Roosevelt, the C N hopes they will strike the chords of imagination and affection so that the ordinary people may feel that they are saluting in worthy fashion this prince among men—this man who at the hour of the world's peril saw his duty and so nobly fulfilled it.

OOMBA! OOMBA!

THERE is no man of any race in all the world who can remain entirely unmoved by the age-old call of the drum. It is an inherent impulse. Prehistoric man responded to the throb of the drum-beat on the tautened skin of some beast now extinct; and the steady rhythmic beat of the drum still echoes through the jungles. Oomba, oomba! Bomba, bomba!

In ancient savage rites of worship, as a tribal call to arms, as a bearer of tidings such as the world now calls news, always the drums have played their part. But it is in Africa perhaps that the drum has survived longest as an important part of life. There, even today in many parts, messages beaten out on the drums throb hourly through the great forests, relaying their tidings over many miles with uncanny speed and accuracy.

But the art of the African

drummer in some parts, and in the Gold Coast in particular, has been in danger of dying out. Indeed, such is the dearth of expert drummers at Yile Krobe that the Chief has ordered the opening of a school of drumming for the young men of the town.

This is part of the scheme of maintaining some of the ancient traditions and customs of the people. Such an important part of African life is the drummer's art that its understanding today calls for study under expert tuition. The drumming classes at Yile Krobe are now held once a week. The instructors, elderly experts, due soon to retire, teach the young men how to send and receive messages with the drums. Thus, while slowly but surely Africa progresses in many of the more beneficial ways of civilisation, the old tribal acts are fostered and preserved.

The Lazy Bees

LANGUOR of the tropics seems to affect bees as well as humans. The Australian Army found that out when it planted the market gardens which made Northern Territory troops self-sufficient in fresh vegetables. The black native bees, lazily buzzing under blue skies, would not work hard enough to pollinate crops.

More energetic bees from the south were imported. They appreciated the change of scenery, and went to work with a will on flowering gums and the flaming scarlet runners of the Sturt desert pea. They built up stores of honey never before seen in the interior, where the palates of the aborigines are always starved for sweet things.

The Army hospitals never go short of wild honey now, for the southern bees are still busy. Time will tell whether they too succumb to tropical languor.

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

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FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE



Donkey Ride in Libya

Two lads riding on a diminutive donkey past the towering palms on the outskirts of Benghazi, a town which changed hands several times in the War and was terribly battered.

PREFABRICATED CHURCHES

ONE hundred wooden churches—formerly Swiss Army huts—are being made to replace the destroyed churches of Holland, France, and Germany.

The huts cost about £1000 each and are purchased from the Swiss Government by the World Council of Churches in Geneva. Each hut is despatched in sections, together with seats and a pulpit. There is room in each church for 200 people.

It is estimated that it will be many years before church building is possible in Europe. There were, for instance, nearly two hundred churches destroyed in Berlin alone, and the building of homes for the people must take first claim on the resources available.

The Council is also busy with many other plans. It is taking pastors who are ill and worn out with their war experiences for rest and change in Switzerland, and re-equipping them with books, clothes, and in many cases, bicycles. A million church catechisms have been printed, and in Sweden three hundred tons of paper have been secured

to restart many religious papers and magazines suspended during the war.

Another problem the Council is tackling is that of "displaced persons." Many hundreds of people in Europe are separated from their families, and do not know whether their friends are dead or alive. Many anxious and sad searches are going on to restore the links between families.

During the German occupation of Europe the moral education of children and young people suffered through neglect. They have to be retaught the difference between truth and untruth, what is fair dealing and what is fraud. The widespread black market, for example, is due to wrong moral values which need reteaching to a generation which has not heard them.

White Fire-Engines

REALISING that white is much more visible to the eye than red, the State of New Jersey in the United States is from now on having all fire-engines and fire-fighting equipment painted white instead of red.

UNO'S FIRM BASE

THE United Nations' first session is over and a new and a very encouraging chapter has been written in history. We have, in fact, witnessed in Westminster the beginning of the long-hoped-for World Parliament.

The more we reflect upon the solid achievements of the 51 nations during their strenuous five weeks' session, the more we realise how great are the possibilities in the future. Invaluable precedents have been set up and nothing has occurred to mar in any essential manner that spirit of good will in which the epoch-making conference opened.

The General Assembly have formed their Councils and Committees, appointed their Secretary-General, and fixed upon their permanent home. Together with the Security Council they have elected the 15 members of the International Court of Justice. They have successfully installed the very complex machinery for building a happier world in which all men may count themselves as brothers.

It was fully realised by the framers of the Charter at San Francisco that the most vital part of the United Nations Organisation would be the Security Council of 11 members.

Their first meetings, it was thought, would prove difficult enough in any circumstances and would merely be devoted to establishing general principles based on the actual clauses in the Charter itself. Yet this was not to be, so desirous were some of the nations, big and small, to test the practical worth and real stability of a Council of which the prime purpose is the promotion and the securing of World Peace. The Security Council's tasks have been full ones indeed. Persia, Greece, Indonesia, the Levant—disputes about each of these have come before them, with much plain speaking. But always the Security Council has handled them with high dignity and diplomacy, and the storms at this first session have been ridden successfully. And there is little doubt that the many

speakers in these controversial debates have parted as friends with mutual understanding and more appreciation than ever of one another's point of view.

Conducted as the debates were in the full view and hearing of the world, the peoples of all nations have had—may we say—a much-needed lesson in the necessity for taking into due consideration the opinions of others and the basic facts upon which those opinions have been formed. Many mistaken points of view have, we think, been corrected, and many a stupid prejudice has been eliminated for good and all.

The Conference proved a stimulus to worldwide interest in yet another way. It brought to the knowledge, and, by the use of the radio, the very intimate knowledge, of the personalities of statesmen of many nations and different races. The listening world cannot have failed to appreciate the very human qualities of these men and to take fresh heart from the fact that, one and all, they were met together to serve nations united quite as much as their own individual nations.

We name but one, Mr. Stettinius of the U.S., ever a true peacemaker—who voiced the general opinion of all his fellow delegates in a farewell speech of appreciation which made every Briton blush with pride.

It will not be long before the United Nations—more united still—will be reassembling in generous-hearted America, giving a new reality to Dryden's lines: *Never ending, and still beginning, Fighting still, and still destroying, If all the world be worth the winning, Think, oh think, it worth enjoying.*

SCIENCE & MANKIND

WAYS and means of controlling knowledge of atomic energy were among the weighty matters which came under review at a conference on Science and the Welfare of Mankind, attended by scientists of nine countries.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation was also discussed; and Dr Julian Huxley, the newly-appointed Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of Unesco, suggested that it should found a university for the training of international scientists and civil servants. He thought there should also be a world survey of natural resources.

A Baby's Sea Adventure

WHEN the Dutch ship *Tijger* was nearly cut in two in a collision in a fog in the Channel recently, the Dutch skipper, Captain Henrik Pepping, pushed his wife into the sea and threw a lifebelt after her. Then he picked up his baby son, aged 18 months, and another lifebelt and also jumped overboard. He cradled the baby in the lifebelt and swam around for an hour looking for his wife.

All three were rescued and taken to Ramsgate, and these hardy folk quickly recovered.

The World State Building

THE world's tallest building is to house the world's greatest organisation.

It will be at least five years before permanent headquarters can be made ready for the United Nations organisation on the proposed site in the New England States. So until then the numerous Uno officials and their staffs are to find a home under one roof, in the gigantic Empire State Building in New York. United States Federal Government staffs are to move out to make way for Uno.

The Empire State Building rises 1248 feet above New York's pavements, and its 102 storeys normally house a daily population of almost 20,000. It is a veritable city in itself. With its new occupants it will become in effect the World State Building.

STILL NEEDED

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, in an address to Land Girls at Bedford recently, said: "You, all of you and more besides, are still needed to play your part in bringing us through the hard times we must expect before prosperity returns again."

Adventures With the Maquis

THE George Cross has been awarded to Acting Wing-Commander Forest Frederick Yeo-Thomas, of the R.A.F., for his "most amazing fortitude and devotion to duty."

Early in 1943 this brave officer was dropped by parachute in France to help the French resistance movement, the Maquis. He returned to England and, later, was dropped again into France to find out their requirements. Narrowly escaping arrest, once more he returned.

This officer's third visit to occupied France, in 1944, when the preparations for the invasion of the Continent were afoot, resulted in his capture. He was beaten up by the Gestapo, interrogated, tortured, chained, and ordered solitary confinement. But he refused to talk.

Wing-Commander Yeo-Thomas was eventually transferred to Buchenwald, where, after more horrors, he "conveniently died of typhus" and changed his identity to that of a Frenchman. From Buchenwald he went to another camp, where he organised a resistance movement.

With a few others he escaped, but was recaptured when only half a mile from the American lines. Again Yeo-Thomas escaped and, with some French prisoners, succeeded in reaching our American allies, though he had to be carried for the last ten miles because he was "all in."



Our Smiling Princess

A new portrait of Princess Elizabeth taken at Buckingham Palace by Cecil Beaton.

WORLD NEWS REEL

AUSTRALIA intends to send to Britain her reserve food supplies which are normally held in case of drought.

Before he returns to England from America Mr Churchill will be honoured with a victory ride through New York City.

Among British films which have had an excellent reception in Czechoslovakia, the two most popular have been *In Which We Serve*, and *Lady Hamilton*.

Mr Charles H. Hubbard, who was killed in a car accident in the Bahamas last year and left £1,888,813, began life at 18 working in the basement of a Woolworth store in New York. He helped to start the first Woolworth store in Britain, at Liverpool, and when he retired became a British subject.

A Persian Mission led by the Persian Prime Minister have been discussing with the Russian Government in Moscow the dispute between the two countries about Azerbaijan.

In China the floods in the Hoangho river valley have covered seven million acres of land and rendered more than six million people destitute.

HOME NEWS REEL

MR BARNES, Minister of War Transport, has stated that buses, trolley vehicles, and coaches up to a width of eight feet will be allowed on approved roads—an increase of 6 inches.

A baby chimpanzee has been born at Whipsnade Zoo. Its mother is Beebee the Second.

The champion Shorthorn bull, *Pittodrie Upright*, was sold at Perth recently for 14,500 guineas, a world's record for the price of a single beast. It was bought by an American, Mr Ralph L. Smith.

Victory marches are to be held in London and provincial cities on June 8, the Saturday before Whit-Monday. June 8 will be a public holiday.

For the first time in history two films are to be shown in Southwark Cathedral, on Palm Sunday. Their titles are *The Prodigal Son* and *A Certain Nobleman*.

After opening a new swimming pool recently, the Mayor of Holborn, with several of his councillors, donned bathing costume and dived in.

THE 45,000-ton aircraft carrier *Eagle*, which cost £5,000,000 to build, has a speed of 30 knots and can carry 120 planes—Jet-propelled Vampires and torpedo-bombers—is to be launched on March 19 at Belfast.

Books, manuscripts, and prints from the late Sir Hugh Walpole's library have fetched £12,000.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

THE posthumous award of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant the Hon Christopher Furness brings to twenty the total of Scouts to gain this award in the late War. Lieutenant Furness was a member of the 3rd Eton College Troop.

The Cornwell Scout Badge has been awarded to Patrol Leader John Corley Pratt, of the 1st Chesham Bois Group, for his unflinching courage and cheerfulness during an illness which necessitated six major operations.

Scout Gerald Farrell, aged 17, of North Bay, Newfoundland, who is totally blind, has gained

THE Turkish Ministry of Transport has sent a technical delegation to Britain to place orders for ships.

Snowstorms in Palestine recently blocked main roads.

Canada has now increased her air service to Britain to three flights every week.

Income tax is to be introduced into Gibraltar for the first time during the 242 years it has been a British possession.

Over 300 people lost their lives in a recent earthquake which devastated nearly 500 square miles in Algeria.

ISMAIL SIDKY, the new Prime Minister of Egypt, who is over 70, is an expert on economics and in his cabinet also holds the Ministries of Finance and the Interior.

Representatives of six countries met recently in Paris to re-organise Europe's youth hostel network.

It is proposed to raise a giant statue of Christ on Mount Cavo, scene of much desperate fighting in the Italian campaign. Under the statue will lie the bodies of 10,000 Allied soldiers.

The church of St Clement Danes, in the Strand, London, which was burnt out in the blitz, is to be restored as it stands.

The Olympic Games will be held in London in the summer of 1948.

At Ridley, near Gravesend, an invasion of rats in the ancient parish church destroyed all the black notes of the organ and some of the stops.

Miss Eileen Thorndike, a member of the famous theatrical family, is to be director and producer of the new People's Amateur Repertory Company at Guildford.

Two men from Polruan, Cornwall, who recently drifted for 12 hours in the Channel in a broken-down motor-boat, exhausted all their flares without being seen and were only sighted and rescued after they had struck their last match.

THE floating sea carpet, "Lily" (described not long ago in the CN) is to be used at Barry, Glamorgan, as a jetty when the tide is out.

When fire broke out at Victoria Station, London, railwaymen at considerable risk to themselves shunted the penicillin exhibition train to safety. The fire broke out in an electrical sub-station.

Official tests for new car drivers are to begin again in the early summer. They will be more severe than before the War.

the King's Scout Badge. Gerald belongs to the 20th North Bay Troop, with headquarters at the School for the Blind.

In Boys Brigade Week the 8th Nottingham Company raised the record sum of £850. Their headquarters having been bombed, the Company have in mind the building of new premises.

The Chief Scout awarded the Silver Cross to Scout Lionel Holland, aged 13, for his gallantry in rescuing a small girl from drowning in the Thames at Runnymede. Lionel is a member of the 9th Hounslow (St Mary the Virgin) Group.

The Children's Newspaper, March 2, 1946

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A Happy Hunting-Ground

THOUSANDS of Londoners will be glad to hear of the promised reopening soon of the Caledonian Market in Islington, closed during the war.

The cattle market there, one of the best in the world, is the really important part, but it is of interest to the meat trade only; the romantic and popular part is the large stone space officially called the General or Pedlars' Market, open on Tuesdays and Fridays, the hunting-ground for all kinds of wares and unexpected treasure.

Second-hand goods of all kinds are displayed, on stalls or on the ground. They may be oddments useful for the home, or bicycles or clothing, silver or pictures. A

visitor never knows what he may discover at the Caledonian, and occasionally a purchaser has detected some object of real value, and he has carried it off in triumph at the cost of a few shillings—a bronze or a choice piece of antique porcelain, or even an Old Master.

Some of the dealers do very well, better than if they had shops with well-dressed windows; their stock may not look impressive, but they know that customers will be there. Many people from all over Britain, when they visit London, make the Caledonian Market one of their essential calls. They would not think of missing that bit of fun, and possible good fortune.

LESS AMBER

At a well-known street corner in Glasgow an experiment in the partial removal of the amber from traffic lights is to be adopted for three months. The amber light will be cut out between the red and green, but it will be continued on the way back from green to red.

The object of this experiment is to prevent vehicles from starting to move on the amber light and to allow ones already in motion to complete the crossing in the interval of change from green to red. It is believed that this plan will make for greater road safety, and the experiment has been approved by the Ministry of Transport.

Mlle Andrée Sees the King

THE adventures of a Belgian girl who has just received the George Medal from the King at Buckingham Palace prove once again that fact is often stranger than fiction.

Mlle Andrée de Jongh, of Belgium is one of those brave women who risked the horrors of the Nazi concentration camp, even death itself, to ensure the return to England of Allied airmen and soldiers during the war. She not only organised their escape but accompanied many of the men across Nazi-occupied Belgium and France and over the Pyrenees in all weathers, with the constant risk of discovery by the Gestapo.

According to the official cita-

tion, "On one occasion her party was ambushed in the mountains by the frontier guards, but she got them safely back and took them over two days later." In one of her journeys Mlle de Jongh swam across the Somme 20 times, helping those who could not swim.

Her secret work began in 1941 when she was only 20, and it went on until she was arrested in 1943. Terms in French prisons and German concentration camps, with solitary confinement, followed.

Mlle de Jongh came to London with her mother as the guest of the British Government to receive her award. During her stay there was a pleasant little ceremony in the Air Council Room at the Air Ministry when she was presented with a clock from an R.A.F. bomber mounted in a simple walnut frame and inscribed "Mlle Andrée de Jongh. From the Royal Air Force, 1941-1945. In token of gratitude."

LIGHTING-UP TIME

WE take this story from an American book, *Laughing Stock*, edited by Bennett Cerf and published by Grosset and Dunlap.

American Boy Scouts camping out in summertime apparently suffer from mosquitoes as ours do. In one camp at night a boy, seeing some fireflies, said to his brother Scouts: "We might as well give up. Those mosquitoes are out searching for us with lanterns now."

WINDFALLS FOR CHARITY

NUMEROUS charities are to benefit by large sums from the estate of Sir Thomas Lipton, who died in 1931. He was famous for his rise from comparative poverty to great riches as a result of his trading activities, and also for his many attempts to win the America Cup in the international yacht races.

In a final distribution from the residue of his estate over £500,000 is being given to many Scottish charities, in sums varying from £10,000 to £60,000.

FIGHTING SPINNERS' DISEASE

THOUSANDS of operatives in the spinning industry in the North-West will benefit from an invention of two Bolton engineers which, it is believed, will greatly reduce spinners' cancer, one of the most dreaded diseases and a serious industrial enemy.

The two inventors are Mr Norman Miller, a works engineer, and Mr Robert Fairclough, and the device they have perfected will prevent mule spindle oil from splashing on to the operative; it is thought that contact with this oil is the chief cause of the complaint.

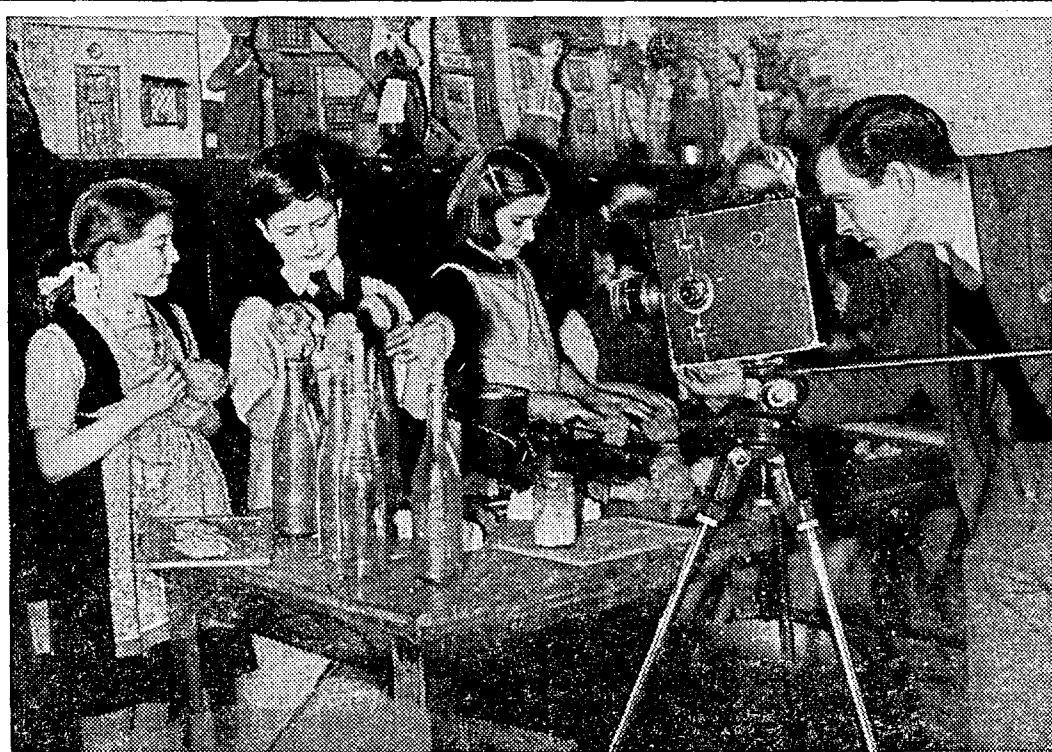
The Ugliest Bridge in Kent

THE only private bridge in the country to be exempted from the provisions of the new Trunk Roads Bill, and so to remain under private control, is Rochester Bridge over the Medway. In moving its exemption in Parliament recently, Colonel Ponsonby, M.P. for Sevenoaks, claimed that it "stood alone in antiquity."

The present bridge, however, was built as recently as 1914, and was described by Arthur Mee in his *King's England* as the ugliest bridge in Kent. "The Romans built a bridge of wood and stone," he wrote, "the Saxons built a bridge of wood; and our generation has put in its place a hideous thing of iron..."

There is indeed about this iron-laced bridge nothing whatever of that "historic and romantic appeal" with which Mr G. R. Strauss associated it when, as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, he agreed to the bridge being exempt from the Bill.

But this Rochester bridge is a very wealthy bridge, as the result of an endowment established in the 16th century. This endowment has now grown into the huge sum of £400,000, ample to keep the bridge in repair without recourse to the public purse, and sufficient even, as Colonel Ponsonby pointed out, to replace the present structure if necessary.



Filming the Puppet-Makers

Pupils of Bletchley Primary School in Buckinghamshire being filmed while they work at modelling and painting puppets. The figures they are making are for their own puppetry shows.

AN X-RAY PIONEER

MR G. W. BEARNE, who died recently at Paignton, aged 82, was among those who helped to develop the science of radiography. He was one of the first to build his own portable X-ray apparatus. He was also among the very few early wireless experts, holding a licence for sending out radio signals in those far-off pioneer days of wireless telegraphy before 1914.

WORLD SHIPPING TODAY

FIGURES recently published by the U.S. Maritime Commission reveal that the number of American merchant ships of over 1600 tons gross is four times that of 1939. In deadweight tonnage the comparative figures are 56,800,000 as against 12,100,000.

The British Empire, on the other hand, has still nearly four million tons to make up before it regains its 1939 figure of 23,300,000; while the total tonnage of the next leading maritime countries—Norway, Holland, Greece, France, and Russia—in 1945 was 10,220,000 compared with 16,800,000 in 1939.

LIGHTHOUSES TO GO?

SIR ROBERT WATSON WATT, the "father of radar," recently forecast the disappearance of lighthouses from the coasts of Britain in favour of radar stations. Ships approaching port would then pick up their exact bearings on special radio sets, and in this way be piloted safely into harbour. Sir Robert is looking forward to the day when radar will remove all dangers of collision at sea. Even in the thickest fog ships will be able to travel at full speed in complete safety.

COACH TOURS AGAIN

FROM Sunday, April 14, long-distance bus and coach trips will again be possible, instead of the present limited journeys. Very soon, therefore, we shall see more motor-coaches on the roads—a pleasant sight.

The full resumption of the pre-war long-distance trips will depend largely, of course, upon the number of available vehicles and drivers; but the prospect of again travelling by road to the seaside is one to which many thousands of people look forward, and it is now much nearer.

Heroic Canadian Padre

THE award of the V.C. to Major John Weir Foote, a Canadian army chaplain, has revealed a deathless story of courage and self-sacrifice during the grim and epic Dieppe raid by the Allies in 1942. Major Foote was acting as regimental chaplain for the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry.

During the fighting at Dieppe he was in a first-aid post. Many times he ran out under a murderous fire to help wounded men lying on the open bullet-swept beach, to give them morphine injections, first aid, and also to carry them from the beach to shelter. In this way he saved

the lives of many wounded men.

He had several opportunities to go on one of the boats that were to return to England, but he was too busy caring for the wounded to think of his own safety. Then came his last chance to board a returning boat, and he firmly declined to do so, choosing to remain behind with the wounded and others who could not be evacuated—men to whom he had been ministered for over three years. He was taken prisoner with them.

He is the first Canadian chaplain to receive the V.C.

THE NEWEST ARMY CORPS

THE youngest corps in the Regular Army today is the Army Air Corps, which was first raised in 1942 and is to be retained in peacetime. It consists of two regiments, the Parachute Regiment and the Glider Pilot Regiment.

Recruits for the Glider Pilot Regiment will be trained by the R.A.F. They will go through a course of learning to fly in light-powered aircraft and then in light gliders. Those who successfully complete the course will receive the Army flying badge.

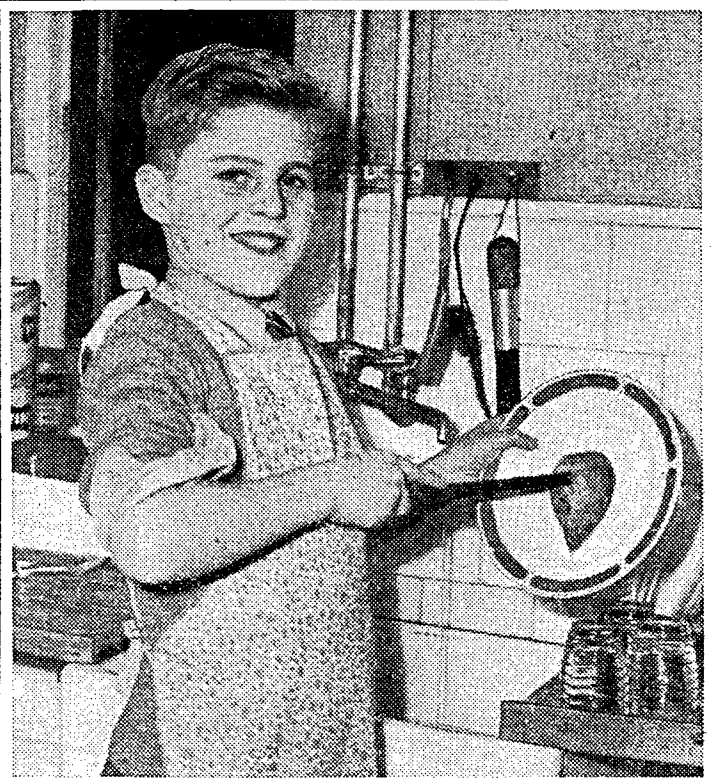
A CENTRE OF HEALING

THE Roffey Park Rehabilitation Centre, at Horsham, Sussex, was established during the War to give men and women in industry who suffered from tired minds and overstrained nerves the special treatment needed.

The other day a meeting was held in London to introduce what was described as the second chapter in the centre's story, that of training and education, and the President of the Board of Trade and the Minister of Works went along to urge all responsible people in industry to co-operate.

A training and research department is being developed at Roffey Park where the various problems of industry are being studied; there are special courses of training based on the latest experience of the rehabilitation work now in progress there.

Sir Stafford Cripps described Roffey Park as a British institution of which we could be proud, and he said that it should be studied by the rest of the world.



He's just John at Home

John Clark, age 13, of Chipperfield, Herts, who takes the part of Just William in the broadcasts of that well-meaning lad's adventures. Here he is at home helping Mother—and he hasn't broken anything yet! John has to work hard at private lessons to make up for the school time he misses while broadcasting.

RUGGER WHEN THE SUN SHINES

THE Rugger season in Britain has several more weeks to run before players put aside their kit in favour of pursuits of summer days.

We say Rugger is a winter game. But, writes a correspondent, how many of the thousands who play or watch the game realise what it means to play when the temperature is 100 degrees in the shade? Yet that is often the case in Ceylon, which is not far north of the Equator. The game is played by Europeans and by Ceylonese, some of whom are experts and have their own clubs run on traditional English lines. And matches are played between European and local fifteneers.

Most of the clubs play in shorts and boots, but several play in bare feet. These clubs are called Bare-Foot League Clubs. I have seen barefoot teams play in matches against opponents wearing boots!

Matches are played about five

in the evening, when the air is coolish yet often stifling. Unless the monsoon weather has set in, the grounds are baked dry and injuries are not uncommon. Many of the grounds, too, especially up-country, contain noxious subsoils, so that a doctor is always at hand with a bottle of iodine!

The island is divided into Rugby districts, and keen rivalry exists between the clubs. Each year players are chosen to play in the sporting event of the season—the up-country versus low-country match, held during August Week in Colombo.

It is like an international at-home. The Governor attends, and native police bands parade the ground before and after the match. Spectators sit round the ropes, and schoolboys from the missionary schools lodge in trees round the ground or even on the hot roof of the clubhouse itself. And at these Rugger games barracking is not unknown!

As Others Will See Us

THREE new films made for the British Council will give to people in overseas countries living pictures of ourselves in our everyday lives. They are, *We Of The West Riding*, *General Election*, and *Letter From Britain*.

The last, made by Merton Park Studios, is designed chiefly for Canada, and it describes the places, people, and life which Canadian soldiers wrote about in their letters home. The other two, of more general interest, will be shown in 100 countries with commentaries in 23 languages. *We Of The West Riding*, made by Greenpark Productions, shows the work and pastimes of a typical Yorkshire family, and the film is all the more impressive because the players are real workaday folk. They are seen busy

in a Halifax mill, round their cosy table at teatime and cycling over the stream-furrowed moors.

General Election, made by Verity Films, is indeed an object lesson in Democracy. It reveals how a General Election is carried out in Britain, and the selected constituency was Kettering in last July's election. The successful Labour candidate and his two opponents are followed through their peaceful but ardent campaign of vote-seeking. The order with which the election is carried out, the scrupulous honesty with which the votes are counted, will be an impressive revelation of Democracy at work to many people in other countries.

All three films can be obtained in 16 mm size from the National Film Library.

A Great Scottish Martyr

ON the last day of February 1546 George Wishart lay in St Andrews gaol waiting for death; he was to burn at the stake the following morning. Four hundred years later Scots are remembering him because he was one of the pioneers of the Reformation in Scotland—one of those men who by their daring and devotion herald the coming of great changes.

Born at Pitarrow in Aberdeenshire in 1513, Wishart went to the ancient university of Aberdeen, and there he had his first baptism of the new learning which was sweeping through Europe. Later he taught Greek at Montrose where the study of the New Testament in the original language opened for him the doors of the new faith.

Friend of Hugh Latimer

About 1538 the church authorities began to be suspicious of him. He was summoned to St Andrews for examination, but slipped across the border and found a friend in Hugh Latimer. By 1540, however, England was no safe place for anyone interested in the "new" faith, and the young Scot began his wanderings on the Continent. The Swiss Reformers attracted him by the simplicity and purity of their faith, and he was keen to take their message home.

Back again in that English home of the new learning, Cambridge University, George Wishart watched for the opportunity to go northwards with the message which he believed Scotland needed. One of his pupils, Emery Tynney, left us a memorable pen-picture of him at that time. "Master George . . . poll-headed and on the same a round French cap . . . judged to be of melancholy complexion, black-haired, long-bearded, courteous, lovely, glad to teach, desirous to learn."

Outlawed!

At last, in 1544, his chance came. For two years George Wishart conducted a 16th-century underground movement in Scotland. Sometimes he preached in the market-places, but more often he wandered through the villages gathering small groups together and laying the foundations of Presbyterian life and worship to which Scotland has remained loyal ever since. Excommunicated, an outlaw, with every risk of betrayal round him, Wishart embarked on his last campaign in the country districts outside Edinburgh.

Betrayed to the church authorities, Wishart was taken to St Andrews gaol, and was mercifully granted his last wish on the last day of his life. He was allowed to observe the Holy Communion in person in the simple way he had learned in Switzerland, and in company of the guards his breakfast-table became the Communion Table—a scene memorable in Scottish history and commemorated in Sir William Orchardson's noble painting in St Andrews University. Wishart died in the flames on a cold March morning. But his work was done. From it rose the great faith which John Knox and others developed and which has helped to mould the life of the Scottish people.

The EDITOR'S TABLE

FEBRUARY'S WORTH

THE month which is just ending is disliked by nearly everyone in Britain; and, indeed, most people agree that February's only merit is in being shorter than the rest.

Yet a wet or snowy February is really a boon and a blessing to men; it washes and prepares the land for the seeds which will yield good crops. Our forefathers were not far wrong in their belief in the agricultural value of a wet February; and, as was pointed out in the *Sunday Times* recently, the title February Fillydye is really a distortion of an old tag which asked for a wet month:

*February, fill dyke
Be it black or be it white.*

Working For Peace

THE United Nations Association (which has grown out of the League of Nations Union) wants new members, and young members particularly.

Una already has nearly 50,000 supporters, but this is nothing like the numbers needed; and Lord Lytton, who presided at the association's first annual meeting in London, stressed this need, saying that they must get the support of younger people and be sure that the life-blood of their organisation was renewed.

Lord Lytton also said that while today there is less need to create an international public opinion for their cause, there is a greater need to organise the public opinion which already exists.

In such work Youth must take its part—and a leading part. Youth, which always takes the lead in War, must not lag behind in Peace.

JUST AN IDEA

Remember to thank God for all the joys He sends you, and you will have no time left to complain.

CARRY ON

AT CLOSE OF DAY

COME, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt
lay,
That shall soothe this restless
feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.
Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of time.
For, like strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavour;
And tonight I long for rest.

And the night shall be filled with
music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall fold their tents, like the
Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

Longfellow

International

GRADUALLY we are moving towards a world Civil Service, in addition to our national Civil Services.

The Preparatory Commission of Unesco has been discussing the organisation of training courses, so that the various world organisations and agencies of the United Nations may be staffed by young men and women who are internationally minded, and can administer from a world point of view.

MIGHTY SCRAP

DURING the war we were all very salvage-conscious. It was a matter of necessity to save bones, scrap metal, rubber, paper, and numerous other things.

The need for continued salvage was emphasised by Sir Stafford Cripps the other day when he said that such efforts can greatly help our economic salvation. He mentioned that salvage of paper is now less than half that of 1942 when over 874,000 tons were salvaged. Consequently we had had to import some from Sweden to keep our board mills turning to provide packing material for our exports.

Sir Stafford called for an effort to beat the 1942 figure by 100,000 tons this year.

Under the E

THERE are more fallacies about lightning than any other subject. A striking fact.

A HOUSEWIFE says she almost wept when her coal did not arrive. Yet she had a lump in her throat.

A LAND worker said he put on weight every day. When he put on his boots.

MANY English people do not know their next-door neighbours. And are against them.



If a crocus
a spring

Youth o

YOUTH of today, be strong,
Strong in the strength of
right!
You have to show mankind
once more
Right is the only might.

Youth of today, be wise;
Beware the tempter's lure!
False are the weights upon his
scales—
His balance never sure.

Youth of today, speak out,
Speak for the world's own sake!
Millions will listen to what you
say,
And tread the path you take.

The Truly Honest

DISHONEST people are those who disguise their faults to others and to themselves; the truly honest are those who know their faults perfectly, and who confess them.

La Rochefoucauld

Civil Servants

Samuel Pepys, himself a civil servant, would contemplate with amazement the new pattern of public administration which is being woven. This famous diarist of Stuart days who wrote of "the absurd nature of Englishmen that cannot forbear laughing and jeering at everything that looks strange," would find an insular nation no longer, but a nation taking the lead in the dawn of a new world brotherhood.

IPS OF PAPER

So once again our scraps of paper assume considerable importance. Paper salvaged will save shipping space for more essential imports and will help us to export more goods to pay for our food which must come from abroad.

The B B C and Drink

At the recent annual meeting of the Irish Temperance Alliance a resolution was passed deploring the continual references to drink and drinking in B B C programmes, from which, it states, not even the Children's Hour is immune.

To treat drunkenness as a joke is deplorable. It is a tragedy both for the drunkard and his dependents.

Editor's Table

A LADY is going to let the top floor of her house. Does not expect to get a flat refusal.

PUCK O KNOW



bed has
mattress

SOME people do not like to be just one of a crowd. They can't be two.

A FOREIGNER has been criticising London taxi-drivers. He should give them some tips.

SHORTHAND writers are scarce. Offices are still short-handed.

THE average girl is taller than before the war. And older.

f Today

Youth of today, be kind
To weaker folks and things!
Your Master was a servant once,
Yet He—the King of Kings!

Youth of today, rejoice!
Life's battle you can win!
The Might that made the universe
Is round you and within.

Youth of today, march on,
Your noble head held high!
Unfettered is your power for good,
Unending as the sky.

T. B. Gleave,
a Canadian poet

CHOOSE WISELY

It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught, as men take diseases, one of another: therefore let men take heed of their company.

Shakespeare

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE Government have compiled a handbook which gives facts and figures on matters about which everybody is entitled to know.

In The Monthly Digest of Statistics (Stationery Office, 2s 6d) various figures in the possession of Government departments have been brought together in a summarised form. There are more than a hundred tables, relating to numerous branches of the nation's life.

Many people, young and old, fight shy of figures. Yet much of vital importance can be learned from this Digest, which not only bears the mark of authority, but has the great advantage of being, in most instances, up to date. For instance, we learn that before the war we consumed 30 tons of dried eggs and 8600 tons of eggs in shell each week. In December 1945 our weekly consumption was 1400 tons of dried eggs and 4100 tons of shell eggs.

In schools, discussion groups, and elsewhere, the lack of a ready reference to statistics which concern us all has been a great handicap in the past, often leading to mistakes and incorrect conclusions. This new monthly publication, giving the facts in figures, should do much to correct such a tendency.

All About Ulster

FEW people in this country know as much as they should about their loyal neighbours in Northern Ireland. We are, therefore, specially glad to welcome the first printed and illustrated number of Ulster Commentary, a Government-sponsored little paper with the avowed single aim of spreading accurate, authoritative information about Ulster and its people.

We note with interest—and a certain amount of envy—that the paper's address is Stormont Castle, Belfast. The Editor of Ulster Commentary must surely be the only editor in the world with an office in a castle!

The Value of History

HISTORY is not only a valuable part of knowledge, but opens the door to many other parts, and affords materials to most of the sciences. And, indeed, if we consider the shortness of human life, and our limited knowledge, even of what passes in our own time, we must be sensible that we should be for ever children in understanding, were it not for this invention, which extends our experience to all past ages, and to the most distant nations; making them contribute as much to our improvement in wisdom, as if they had actually lain under our observation.

A man acquainted with history may, in some respects, be said to have lived from the beginning of the world, and to have been making continual additions to his stock of knowledge in every century.

David Hume

The Men of Clapham

These Remarkable Men, by John A. Patten (Lutterworth Press, 7s 6d).

THERE are few signs as we walk across Clapham Common today that a hundred and fifty years ago there lived round the Common a group of men who influenced the life of Britain in a remarkable manner.

They were led by William Wilberforce, the great emancipator, and under the enthusiasm created by the anti-slavery movement they worked together for this and many another great cause. The richest was Henry Thornton, a governor of the Bank of England, and one of the first leaders of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Another was Lord Teignmouth, who had been Governor-General of India, and behind the scenes were men like Granville Sharp, the Quaker, who assisted Wilberforce so much on the legal side of the anti-slavery movement; Sir James Stephen of the Colonial Office; Zachary Macaulay, the writer of the group; and Charles Grant, an Indian civil servant. Linked with them, too, were young Thomas Macaulay and Thomas Buxton.

The Zealous Reformers

What made these men of leisure and wealth give their days to promoting good causes? They had each had a personal experience of religion, and they believed that under the impulse of Christianity they were called to give their time and talents to improve the lot of all mankind. Many wits criticised them, and poured scorn on what Sydney Smith called "The Clapham Sect," but Wilberforce and his friends remained unmoved.

They all gave liberally to the numerous societies that grew up during that period, and what "the saints," as some people nicknamed them, accomplished left a mark on English life.

They implanted into our tradition the idea of personal service to great causes, and, as Mr Patten shows in this book, they believed that only a truly practical Christianity could be their religion. Some people have criticised the men of Clapham for not applying all their skill and energy to altering the social conditions of their time, and for giving too much attention to problems outside Britain. In this they were men of their day and generation. If such a group were at work today their energy might run in different channels.

Friends of Good Causes

The unique thing about the Clapham men is that they started methods of agitation, education, and that stewardship of resources whereby so many voluntary organisations have since commanded the loyalty of thousands of devoted people.

If ever a group of friends dedicated themselves to noble causes the Clapham men did as they walked and talked on the lawns above Battersea Rise, or went down to the Houses of Parliament to demand reforms, or pleaded with friends in the City for generous gifts.

They were altogether remarkable men and well merit this worthy commemoration.

THE GLORY THAT IS GREECE



DIGNIFIED, graceful, and sublime, Phoebus Apollo presides now at Burlington House, overlord of a unique display of art treasures wrought by the Hellenes. The god of the Ancient Greeks is represented by a statue brought from Woburn Abbey.

Exquisite indeed is the Exhibition of Greek Art now open in London, a representative collection of masterpieces covering 5000 years of civilisation in a sea-girt land that has inspired the world by the native genius, the perfect sense of beauty, the questing intelligence, and the high ideals of its people. Apollo, the god of light, was to them the god of the arts, and to the Hellenes also the words good and beautiful meant the same thing.

In gold and silver and precious stones, in marble, ivory, and bronze, in pottery and terracotta, in wood and on canvas, and in a lustrous series of eighteenth-century embroideries, we have set before us a mastery of arts and crafts which has persisted to this day but has never been surpassed.

The fifth and fourth centuries B.C. were perhaps the Golden Age of Hellenic Art, the age in which Pheidias, prince of sculptors, was adorning the Parthenon from which three lovely heads are exhibited. Praxiteles, who only just failed to catch the spiritual ideal of Pheidias, is represented by a marble head of Aphrodite, a goddess whose beauty stands out again and again in this gallery.

Among other treasures of remarkable beauty are an unfinished sculpture of Hermes, embedded in a block of marble, a work of art glorious in line and of intense vitality; a relief showing a youth and the head and neck of a horse, which so enchanted the Emperor Hadrian six centuries later that he had a copy made for his villa near Rome, where it is still to be seen; and a bronze head from a statue of Apollo which peasants dug up in Cyprus over a century ago, broke in dragging it across a stream, and then sold the fragments.

Boy visitors will doubtless be awed by the agility of a Minoan acrobat, somersaulting over a galloping bull—a tiny bronze of

1600 B.C.—and to delight them, too, there are chariots in terracotta and on vases with prancing horses and athletic youths. Many dancing figures will entrance their sisters.

Greek or Byzantine Art carried forward the ancient tradition, notably in Crete as the pictures by 16th century El Greco (really Domenikos Theotokopoulos) fully prove. A fascinating series of coloured drawings of battle scenes in the Greek War of Independence by Zographos show that the Byzantine influence continued in 1939, and even the few paintings by living Greeks have something of the national tradition. One of these shows a vigorous group of patriots planning how to thwart the Nazi invader.

This magnificent exhibition, sponsored by the National Association of Hellenes in Great Britain, has been "set up for a memorial to men of Greece, Britain, and the Dominions who fought and died for the cause of Liberty in Greece and the Greek seas." As an added gesture of good will and gratitude, this Association is devoting all surplus funds from the exhibition to the Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association.

Training Teachers

FURTHER important steps have been taken by the Government in regard to the training of teachers. The Ministry of Education state that in future no suitable students are to be debarred from training as teachers because of parents being unable to pay the fees.

From August next all students in teachers' training colleges will receive free tuition, and will contribute towards the cost of boarding fees according to the net income of their parents. A parent whose net income is under £300 a year will pay nothing towards the student's boarding.



THIS ENGLAND

Ploughing time at Heversham in Westmorland

Recalling Buffalo Bill

WHAT boy is there who, at some time in the glorious land of make-believe, has not played the part of swashbuckling cowboy in sheepskin trousers? But how many boys know that it was Colonel William Cody (Buffalo Bill) who first made the part popular long before the days of films?

Colonel William Cody, who was born on February 26, just a hundred years ago and died in 1917, became a legend even during his lifetime.

The last of the great scouts of America, this colourful personality was born at a time when the great prairies of the middle-west were occupied mainly by great herds of bison and roving, savage tribes of Indians. The gleaming metal railway tracks spanning the continent from coast to coast were yet to come.

In 1860 Colonel Cody organised the famous Pony Express Mission, which undertook to deliver mail between St Joseph and Sacramento, California, a distance of almost 2000 miles. The mail was carried by intrepid men who rode relays of ponies over country often infested by scalp-hunting tribesmen. Each rider was expected to cover about 75 miles a day.

On the outbreak of war between the United States and the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes, Cody acted as a scout and guide for the Government troops. Few were as skilful as he in overcoming the stratagems of a wily enemy. His daring, too, matched his skill, as when he challenged the Cheyenne chief, Yellow Hand, and killed him in single combat.

At the close of that war work began on the construction of the transcontinental railways. Colonel Cody was given the contract to supply the railway workmen with supplies of fresh buffalo meat. Though now almost non-existent, the buffalo

at that time roamed the prairies in great numbers. In one season it is recorded that Cody delivered nearly 5000 carcasses. Thereafter he was known as Buffalo Bill.

This contract concluded and the prairies pacified, it seemed to some that the career of the great scout was drawing to a close. But they had reckoned without that restless spirit already looking for fresh worlds to conquer.

He began to collect a troop of cowboys, all superb horsemen and expert with the lasso. He also engaged a large number of Indians drawn from various tribes. With these he began a world-famous travelling entertainment known as Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. His spectacular presentation of early frontier life took the eastern states of America by storm, and in Europe his enormous success was repeated.

The Deadwood Coach

Even Victorian England was fascinated by the show and thronged to witness the trials of the early settlers and such exhibits as the well-known Deadwood Coach. Long before the advent of Hollywood films Wild West entertainment on the grand scale was being provided by the New World for the Old.

When Colonel Cody died on January 10, 1917, he was buried in a tomb blasted from solid rock on Lookout Mountain, near Denver, Colorado. Like that other man with imagination, R. L. Stevenson, "he lies where he longed to be; the hunter home from the hill."

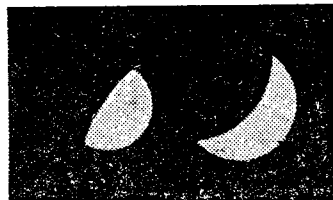
THE UNSEEN FACE OF MERCURY

By the C N Astronomer

THE planet Mercury may now be seen rather low in the western sky soon after sunset, appearing like a bright first-magnitude star. Mercury sets an hour and a half after the Sun, so the best time to seek him will be between 6 and 7.

In a week's time Mercury will be still better placed and will set two hours after the Sun. During most of next week the crescent Moon will provide a rough guide to the position of Mercury, for if the observer draws an imaginary line from the Moon to the point where the Sun has set, Mercury will be found a little way to the left of that line but not far above the horizon. The earlier Mercury is looked for the higher he will be in the sky.

Seen now through a telescope, Mercury's small sphere, only 3100 miles in diameter, appears very much like a tiny moon at first-quarter phase, as shown in the picture; but he is rapidly approaching, and in 14 days will change in appearance to that of the larger crescent shown. Just now he is about 90 million miles away, a distance that will be reduced to about 70 million miles in a fortnight's time. The crescent will increase in apparent diameter as Mercury comes nearer, though it will become



more slender until on March 26 it will have vanished altogether, for then only Mercury's dark unlit side will be presented toward us, though he will be at his nearest to us—about 58 million miles away.

Then, as seen from Mercury, our Earth and the Moon would appear as two splendid objects, brighter than any other star or planet then in the night sky of Mercury (our Earth appearing much brighter than ever Venus appears to us), and lighting up the weird surface details so as to cast shadows on that sunless hemisphere of Mercury upon which only the stars and planets ever shine. For Mercury always keeps the same side of his sphere turned toward the Sun, just as the Moon does toward the Earth. Therefore the dark side of Mercury remains a strange mystery, though much may be inferred.

On the other side of Mercury the Sun shines perpetually, appearing almost fixed in one region of the sky but periodically expanding and then contracting as Mercury alternately approaches to perihelion (nearest to the Sun) or recedes to aphelion (farthest from the Sun). The apparent size of the Sun would thus increase from rather more than twice the diameter that it appears to us, to a great sphere $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the width; for the distance of Mercury from the Sun varies between 28,550,000 miles and 43,350,000 miles. When Mercury is at aphelion he receives about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times more heat and light from the Sun than we do; when



Through the Window

For various reasons some evacuees have been unable to return to their homes. Here some of the children are seen at the Round House, Ware, Hertfordshire, in the care of the Anglo-American Relief Fund. The two looking out of the window are recovering from illness and are not well enough to go out.

WHAT YOUR COUNTY COUNCIL DOES

LOCAL government elections of great importance are to take place in England and Wales between March 1 and March 8, when all who are on the Parliamentary register should vote for candidates for seats on the county councils.

County councils, which, with county borough councils, were established under the Local Government Act of 1888, are bodies with wide powers. Perhaps the most outstanding duty is that of education. Under the Education Act of 1944, the county and county borough councils are the local education authorities of England and Wales. Other important duties of county councils are public assistance; police (except in the Metropolis of London); hospitals and other health services; the adoption, boarding out, and control of the employment of

children; the licensing of entertainments and motor vehicles; supervising weights and measures and foods and drugs; the protection of wild birds; providing parks and open spaces; and, to some extent, housing.

County councillors hold office for three years. They elect aldermen, who are added to their numbers. Aldermen are specially selected for their knowledge and experience, and serve for six years. They form one quarter of the membership of each county council (one seventh in the case of London). The normal membership of a county council is fifty, or more. The London County Council has 144 members.

In the past there has been great apathy in voting at local government elections, but they are of great importance to every individual. No eligible elector should fail to register a vote.

Hats Off To Our Dairy Farmers

THE Minister of Agriculture has urged our dairy farmers to aim at a target figure of 1490 million gallons a year.

Britain's progress in milk production during recent years has been amazing, and deserves a proud place in the history of achievement.

In 1939 British farmers were producing 763 million gallons of milk a year, but for the twelve month period ending in 1945 it was 1315 million gallons, nearly double the pre-war quantity.

Continued from the previous column he is at perihelion he receives over $10\frac{1}{2}$ times more than we do.

As the heat is continuous and must average at least 350 degrees centigrade, any water that reached this hemisphere of Mercury from, say, the frigid side, would boil away, and lead would become like quicksilver. Telescopic observation suggests a fissured and cracked surface, while the sunlight reflected from it is such as would be received from a rough, arid, and cloudless surface like the Moon. G. F. M.

There is, too, a striking advance in the production of winter milk. In December 1941 our cows yielded 73 million gallons, whereas in December 1945 the yield was 92 million gallons. Good silage has probably played an important part in this achievement.

But Britain's milk production would be even greater if cattle diseases could receive the complete attention which they need. Because of these diseases we are denied 200 million gallons of milk a year. More veterinary surgeons, and more research in animal health are, of course, the remedies.

A smaller, but surely an unnecessary annual loss is the million gallons of milk delivered to creameries after being rejected as unfit for human consumption because of failure to sterilise churns and other milking utensils, even machines. The Society of Dairy Technology, however, are watching this wastage closely, and are seeking methods of improving the keeping quality of milk.

BEDTIME CORNER

THE TOADSTOOL PAINTER

IN the forest, Betsy Ann, saw the quaintest little man, Busy with his brush and pots, on the toadstools painting spots.

Betsy cried aloud with glee, "Please come home and play with me."

But the little man took fright, and ran away with all his might.

The Broken Pot

A MAN walking along the streets of an Eastern city found a broken iron pot lying in the road.

He picked it up at once, thinking to have a joke at someone else's expense, took it into a

tailor's shop, saying to the man:

"Will you please put a patch on this pot?"

The tailor looked at the pot and then replied:

"I will, if you will make me some threads out of this material."

And he held out to the joker a handful of sand.

Do not tease others, unless you can bear being teased.

GIVER OF ALL

O, THOU bounteous Giver of all good,

Thou art of all Thy gifts Thyself the crown;

Give what Thou canst, without Thee we are poor,

And with Thee rich, take what Thou wilt away.

SPRING IN THE AIR



AUDACITY INDEED

AN inspiring and well-illustrated book, *Build the Ships*, has been published by the Stationery Office. It describes the vital work of our shipbuilding yards during the war.

Among this book's many interesting stories, one of the most fascinating is that of the first attempt to turn an ordinary merchant ship into an escort aircraft carrier.

The idea was born of the great need for planes to accompany our convoys in order to keep a look-out for enemy submarines, and also in order to drive away the enemy's long-distance planes which guided the U-boats to their prey—our merchant ships. The losses of our ships were mounting and something had to be done.

At first, single planes were catapulted from merchant ships, but these planes had to come down in the sea and the pilot had to be picked up—a very unsatisfactory method. On the other hand, to build a real naval aircraft carrier takes a long time and something was required at once.

The authorities decided to try to convert merchant ships rapidly into small aircraft carriers, which could be quickly replaced if lost.

Ironically, the first merchant ship to be converted was, a German one, the *Hannover*. And even more ironically she was carrying bananas when she was captured by one of our cruisers in Florida Strait. The *Hannover* was taken to a small yard and

the secret work began. The local townsfolk were astonished to see men apparently tearing a good ship to pieces when they thought Britain was so short of ships. But the shipbuilders kept the secret and worked with such a will that they drove 120,000 rivets a week against their previous best of 80,000. They took away the *Hannover's* funnel, bridge, and superstructure and in their place laid a level flight-deck. There was no time to build a hangar below and a lift for bringing up the planes.

The deck was 453 feet long and 60 feet wide, only about half the length of a real Fleet aircraft carrier, and this meant that the airmen had to learn to take off and alight in this very short space, often while the deck of the storm-tossed ship was rising and falling the height of a house.

Musical Chairs Aboard

The new carrier was aptly named the *Audacity*, and during her only two voyages she proved a great success. On her first voyage with a convoy to Gibraltar her six planes brought down several enemy planes and sank hostile submarines. It was a hard life for the airmen, both those who flew and those who cared for the planes, for the aircraft had to be kept on the deck and every time one took off the remainder had to be perambulated out of the way. "It was like musical chairs," they said afterwards.

The Germans were puzzled at first by this new kind of aircraft carrier, and they kept out of her way. On her second voyage to Gibraltar the escort ships of the convoy claimed to have sunk one U-boat every day, mostly as a result of the vigilant scouting of the *Audacity's* planes. But this time the Germans made a dead set at her. One night a ring of submarines closed in and sank her. Some of the crew were saved and they highly praised the *Audacity's* performance. She had proved the value of the small escort-carrier, and orders were sent to British and American shipyards to build more of them.

The enterprise of British ship designers and builders had again helped to save the world.

Lady of the Yachts

IN her 45-foot yacht, *Perula*, Mrs Winifred Adams, better known as Winifred Brown, the Manchester airwoman, sets out every day to do a man-sized job, which she calls Yacht Services Afloat. It consists of servicing all types of yachts, laying moorings, and even looking after craft whose owners are away.

Formerly an England ice-hockey player and a Lancs and Cheshire golf and tennis champion, Mrs Adams once sailed to Spitsbergen and back in her yacht. She won the King's cup for yachting in 1930, and is one of our pioneer airwomen.

During the War Mrs Adams was chief coxswain in charge of a male crew on a fleet of boats which serviced Catalina flying boats.

A St David's Day Broadcast

ST DAVID'S DAY (March 1) this year has a special significance in that it is also the 800th anniversary of the birth of Giralduus Cambrensis, Gerald the Welshman, a canon of St David's Cathedral.

From the Cathedral is being broadcast a special service which has been compiled from ancient sources by Principal Ifor Evans, of the University College, Aberystwyth. It will be called a *Gwasanaeth Gwyl Dewi* (Service for St David's Day) and a choir of students of the University College of Wales will sing.

The first Cathedral on this site was built in the sixth century, founded by the patron saint. It was destroyed by fire in AD 645. St David's Cathedral as it stands today, the fourth on the site, was completed in the 14th century, but it was begun before the death of Giralduus Cambrensis. He was buried at St Davids about AD 1222.

Giralduus is regarded by some as the greatest Welshman of the Middle Ages.

A man of great learning, he entered the Church in his twenties and soon became a vigorous archdeacon of St David's, where his uncle was bishop. Giralduus himself was twice chosen by his people to be Bishop of St David's, but there was opposition to him in high places, and most of his life was spent in travel and study, the outcome of which was a series of works valuable as a source of information about his time.

THE MIDDLE MEN

BEFORE the war nearly three million people in this country were employed by wholesalers. They are the traders who distribute the nation's goods—the "middle men" between the manufacturers and the retailers.

The number so employed before the war was more than all our coalminers and farm workers put together, and in salaries and wages alone they probably drew something like £500,000,000 a year, all of which was passed on in the price of goods to the consumer.

Sir Stafford Cripps presented these facts to the Wholesale Textile Association the other day; he told his audience that we could not now afford to employ so great a proportion of our labour on distribution.

The President of the Board of Trade made it clear, however, that wholesalers had an important part to play in the nation's life. Wholesalers must know the manufacturing processes so as to be able to co-operate with the manufacturers and get the best and most economic production.

More French Babies

IN spite of all she endured during the war, the birthrate in France increased.

Last year there were 620,000 babies born, 43,000 more than in 1938. There was indeed a big drop in 1941, but the steady increase since is marked.

But there is a sad thing to be recorded also, the infantile mortality rate nearly doubled in 1945 when it reached the awful total of 90,000.

ATOMIC ENERGY ON VIEW

OUR national treasure-house of scientific history, the Science Museum at South Kensington, London, is open again. Some of our older readers will recall entrancing hours there before the war, but for the younger folk it is a treat in store.

Most of the museum's precious possessions, sent away for safe keeping, are back, and all will soon be returned. Old Puffing Billy with his tall smoke stack, and his aged companions the Rocket and the Sans Pareil, the great-great-grandfathers of all locomotives, are back in their old place. But they stand now in what for their builders, if they too could return, would be weird and fantastic company, close to a new atomic energy exhibition.

Here the visitor can study modern man's exploitation of the atom's mysterious, terrifying, yet hope-inspiring store of energy. One part is devoted to Rutherford's pioneer experiments in atom disintegration, and here we can see the small apparatus, much like an ordinary microscope lying on its side, with which in 1919 he achieved the artificial disintegration of the atom by using radio-active substances.

Hard by is the vital part of the original apparatus used by Cockroft and Walton when in 1932 they split the atom for the first time *without* using radio-active substances. This apparatus consists of a tall glass tube, about six feet high containing metal tubes; it is mounted on a large box in which the experimenter sat to observe results. With this apparatus the two scientists artificially split up the nuclei of atoms of lithium and other elements by bombarding them with swiftly-moving hydrogen protons.

This sounds a trifle bewildering to visitors who have not had

much scientific training, so the museum authorities have installed an ingenious model to demonstrate the principle of splitting the atom. In a large glass case are a number of little stands, each about the size of an inkwell and each holding two ping-pong balls side by side.

Each pair of balls represents an atom nucleus of two neutrons. Behind each pair is a flap which throws up the balls. A ball is dropped on the first flap and this throws up the two balls, which fall on other flaps until all the ping-pong balls are dancing about in the case, thus showing how when one nucleus is split it causes the disintegration of others near by. Photographs illustrate the actual process with real atoms.

In this atomic energy exhibition is also the first ingot of metallic uranium ever shown to the public in this country.

Near the atomic energy section is a specimen of the new quartz oscillator clock which measures time to 1/1000th of a second a day. The method of adjusting its accuracy by a moving light pattern on a cathode-ray tube will fascinate visitors.

Many happy hours are before both young and old in these halls and galleries with their dramatic evidence of man's achievements.

Famous for writing!

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One size only 1/2 (including purchase tax)

Sleep, Baby, Sleep

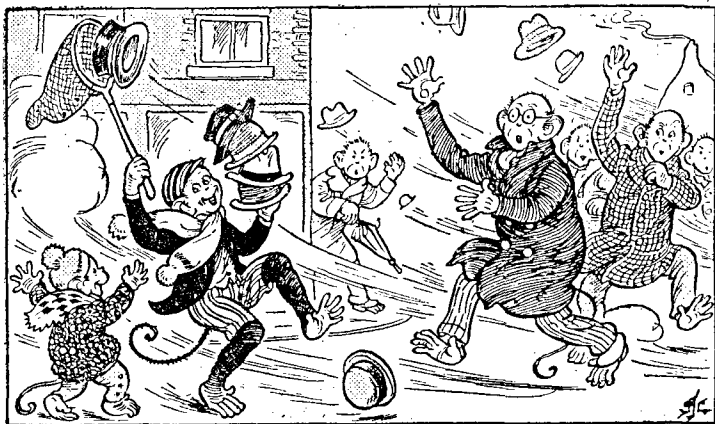
...and grow
...and thrive
...and gain!

A baby must have long hours of restful, unbroken sleep if he is to grow into a sturdy, healthy child. For this reason mothers see to it that stomach upsets are corrected at once. A small dose of *Milk of Magnesia* quickly soothes baby when fretful or upset and paves the way to undisturbed sleep. Keep 'Milk of Magnesia' in the medicine cabinet *always*.

'MILK OF MAGNESIA'

Milk of Magnesia is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.

Jacko's Hat Trick



"YOU can't catch butterflies in March, you duffer!" laughed Brother Adolphus when Jacko went out with his butterfly net one windy morning. But Jacko wasn't after butterflies, and soon he was making himself useful in the town catching hats. Distracted old gentlemen chasing their frolicsome headgear were much obliged to Jacko and praised his neat network. Some of them gave him pennies with which he and Baby Jacko retired to their favourite cake-shop.

CHEAP CHIMES

"THIS shilling doesn't ring true," said a customer, examining her change.

"Well, what do you expect for a bob," retorted the Cockney stallholder—"a whole set of chimes?"

Well-Known Words

ADD seventeen vowels—A 7, E 8, and O 2—to the letters below to make a famous Shakespearean quotation.

LLTHWRDSSSTG,
NDLLTHMNDWMN
MRLYPLYRS

Answer next week

TONGUE TWISTER

A PLEASANT peasant present gave a pleasing present to a pleasant brother peasant present.

Spring-Cleaning Hint

THE spots which splash on to the glass when a window frame is being painted are troublesome to remove if allowed to get dry.

Before starting rub a piece of moistened soap over the glass, and afterwards all that is necessary is a wipe with a damp cloth to take off the paint spots.

MARKET PRICES

TWO soldiers went shopping in a Middle East market. One paid three shillings and tenpence for six peaches and seven grapefruit, while his friend was charged three shillings and ninepence for seven peaches and six grapefruit.

How much was each peach and each grapefruit? Answer next week

The BRAN TUB

Maxim to Memorise
God will give, but He will not carry home for you.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Witch's Broom. High overhead in the leafless elms that bordered the big meadow, a dark clump drew Don's attention.

"Look!" he exclaimed to Farmer Gray. "A crow's nest; I don't remember seeing the owners about."

"No, I don't suppose you do," chuckled the farmer. "It is not a nest at all, but a growth known as a Witch's Broom. It is due to certain mites which establish themselves in the buds during winter."

"The buds are unable to develop, and gradually form into a thick tangle of crippled twigs. It is quite a common thing for people to mistake these growths for birds' nests."

Other Worlds

IN the morning Jupiter is in the south-west. In the evening Mars and Saturn are in the south, Uranus is in the south-west, Mercury is low in the west, and Jupiter low in the east. The picture shows the moon as it may be seen at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday, February 28.

picture shows the moon as it may be seen at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday, February 28.

Children's Hour

BBC programmes from Wednesday, February 27, to Tuesday, March 5.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 Puss in Boots; followed by songs by William Gibson. 5.50 Prayers. North, 5.50 Competition results.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Treasure Island (Part 2). Welsh, 5.0 A programme for St. David's Day—in Welsh.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Nursery Rhyme Records; followed by Scairey's Birthday Party. North, 5.0 For Stamp Collectors.

SATURDAY, 5.0 No More Medals for Miss Alabaster—a story; followed by The Archaeological Society of Swansea Grammar School; Climbing Snowdon; and Sandy Macpherson at the organ.

SUNDAY, 5.0 The Lion, the Jackal, and the Holy Man; followed by A Walk in Damascus; and Look at the Stars. North, 5.0 Trottemenu Loses His Little Master; followed by piano and violin; and Books Worth Reading.

MONDAY, 5.0 Said the Cat to the Dog (No 6). 5.25 A Visit to Cowleaze Farm (No 11). Midland, 5.0 Variety; followed by Posting a Letter—the work of the G.P.O. North, 5.0 The Week's Programmes; followed by The Story of Timothy Tail; What's Happening in the North; and a talk by Charles Groves on next Wednesday's Concert. Scottish, 5.0 Nursery Rhymes in song; followed by Highland Diary; and a letter from the Island of Sonas.

TUESDAY, 5.0 Willie Joss in Dr Tammy Troot; followed by Down at the Mains. Welsh, 5.0 Programme in Welsh.

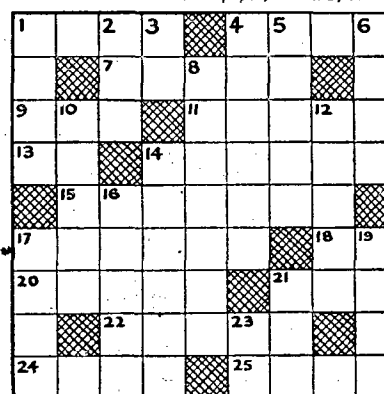
Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across. 1 A boy attendant. 4 A way between mountains. 7 A self-evident truth. 9 A long lettuce. 11 The husk of grain. 13 Electric light. 14 Harmony. 15 Indicated. 17 Middle point. 18 Edwardus Rex. 20 To habituate. 21 A caliph, cousin of Mohammed. 22 Corroded. 24 A big plant. 25 A bobbin.

Reading Down. 1 To step with measured tread. 2 An elastic aeriform fluid. 3 Prefix suggesting out of. 4 Courteous. 5 To entertain. 6 A light machine-gun. 8 Disregards. 10 Ancient. 12 A pattern. 14 False. 16 Alternative spelling of 20 across. 17 Stone chest used for ancient burials. 19 A small brook. 21 For ever. 23 Transpose.

Asterisks indicate abbreviations. Answer next week.

The Children's Newspaper, March 2, 1946



FACTS ABOUT CUBA

THE largest island in the West Indies, it is about 750 miles long, with an average width of 50 miles; its area is 44,178 square miles, greater than that of Ireland and Wales together. Cuba today is a republic.

It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in October 1492, and was a Spanish colony until 1898, when the Cubans rebelled against Spain and, assisted by the U.S., which had declared war on Spain after the blowing up of the American battleship Maine in Havana, drove out the Spanish troops.

About half of Cuba is still covered by forest; its climate is mild; its highest mountain is

about 2900 feet. The four million people are mostly of Spanish and French descent. Their language is Spanish, and they are among the most friendly, hospitable, and easy-going people in the world. Cuba is famous for its tobacco made into the celebrated Havana cigars at numerous factories, where the employees pay a man to read to them while they roll cigars. Sugar, however, is an equally important product, and in 1940 the crop was 2,837,600 tons. Other products are sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa, and maize. Capital, Havana, a seaport; population, about 570,000.

QUITE ENOUGH

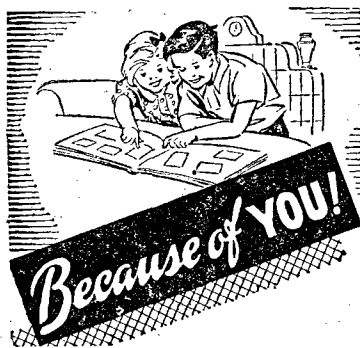
"Now you know that lesson perfectly well, Mary. Why won't you repeat it?"

"If I do you'll only make me learn another one tomorrow."

Riddles About the Letter V

WHY is V like a bull? Because it comes after you (U).

Why is your nose like the V in civility? Because it is between two eyes (i's).



WHEN YOU ARE GROWN UP, and you look back on your childhood days, what a host of happy memories you will have. Some boys and girls, though, will remember only unkindness . . . because their parents treated them badly.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO THINK that those suffering today were having a happier childhood . . . because of YOU? You can help them now by joining the "League of Pity." This is the Junior Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (President: H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth) and it safeguards little ones all over the land.



WEAR THIS FINE BADGE and show you are helping to do a great work. Every member who gives 10/- is entitled to it. Why not write to the Director for full details?

The CHILDREN'S LEAGUE of PITY

Victory House, Leicester Square, London W.C.2.

35/123

ALWAYS REMEMBERING

that the Christian life embraces the whole life, the East End Mission for over sixty years has been helping men, women and children to achieve their full potentialities. Its work among the poor of Stepney, from cradle to old age, is greatly in need of additional support. Do please help.

The Rev. RONALD F. W. BOLLOM, Supt., THE EAST END MISSION (Founded 1885), Bromley Street, Commercial Road, Stepney, E.1.

Special Department for Children's Books

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Colds are Danger Signs

The Government is right in campaigning against Colds. Even if they don't develop into pneumonia or something dangerous, they sap your vitality badly. Don't think colds must "run their course." Stop them at once.

The best way to do it is an old-fashioned recipe that's grown so popular lately most chemists keep it made up ready for use. It's known as the "Parmint" recipe, and one dose of this Parmint Syrup will prove how good it is. It brings almost instant relief to trying coughs and sore throats, clears the head and makes you well in no time. It's grand for kiddies, too. They like the Parmint flavour.

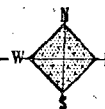
Be wise. Get a bottle of Parmint Syrup from your chemist to-day and keep it handy. 1/5 the bottle, Family size 2/10, including Tax.

NOTE.—If through shortage of bottles your chemist is out of Parmint Syrup, get a 3/11 bottle of Parmint Concentrated Essences and make up a big supply yourself.

BISCUITS KEEP YOU GOING...



Biscuits quickly restore energy. They are an important food—not a luxury.



Issued by the Cake & Biscuit Manufacturers War Time Alliance Ltd.

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